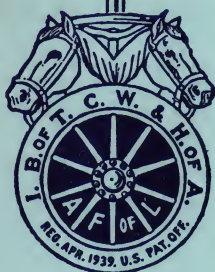


The **T INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER**

OCTOBER, 1944



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
 TEAMSTERS...CHAUFFEURS
 WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
 OF AMERICA

ROOSEVELT ADDRESSES TEAMSTERS.....	1
TOBIN INTRODUCES PRESIDENT	3
THE BLACK RECORD OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY	16
UNIONS CAN DONATE TO STATE CAMPAIGNS.....	25
COOPERATE WITH C.I.O. AND P.A.C., ORDERS TOBIN..	27
IS DEWEY TOO YOUNG TO REMEMBER?	INSIDE FRONT COVER
C.I.O. REPUDIATES DUNNE MOB.....	INSIDE BACK COVER

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Too Young to Remember?

SPEAKING in an auditorium which contained 3,500 empty seats, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey opened his campaign for the presidency last month in the supposed Republican stronghold of Philadelphia.

The highlight of his speech was the accusation that President Roosevelt had failed to foresee the war or to prepare for it.

Probably Dewey was too young back in 1933 to recall that one of Roosevelt's first acts was to begin rebuilding the navy the Republicans scuttled after the last war.

But certainly he should be able to remember as far back as 1937 when Roosevelt warned the country that Germany and Japan were endangering the security of America and the world.

If Dewey can't remember that, he must have been old enough by 1939 to remember how the Republicans in Congress voted 138 to 15 to prevent the fortification of Guam.

And how the same year they voted 122 to 5 against Roosevelt's recommendation to increase our air power. And again in 1939 how they voted 150 to 8 to prevent England from receiving the weapons to defend herself and thereby keep Germany busy on that side of the ocean.

Can Dewey have forgotten how the President declared an emergency and called the National Guard to active duty in 1940? And where was Dewey when Roosevelt pushed the conscription act through Congress **fifteen months before Pearl Harbor**, while the Republicans voted 124 to 59 against it?

Dewey was silent during all that time but a year later he discovered that a war was in progress when Roosevelt proposed his lend-lease bill so that Germany could be stopped with American weapons rather than with American boys.

He broke his silence then. And did he congratulate the President for attempting to keep the war from our shores? Did he help him?

Not Rip Van Winkle Dewey, who had been sound asleep from 1933 to 1941. He tried to kill the lend-lease bill, probably the most important to the defense of the United States in all those years.

Here's what he said:

"The President's so-called defense bill would bring an end to free government in the United States and would abolish Congress for all practical purposes. This bill is an attempt to abolish free government in the United States."

And this from the man who says Roosevelt failed to foresee the war or do anything about it!

After lend-lease passed, the Republicans continued their hostility to other vital war measures with the encouragement of Dewey, the man who says he will stop the next war in advance.

The record shows that the best way to stop war is to stop Dewey.



Photo by Alexander Archer, New York.

Roosevelt Addresses Teamsters

— A Man With a Record vs. a Man With a Mustache

BY LESTER M. HUNT

STANDING fearlessly before the world as still the champion of the working man, President Franklin D. Roosevelt formally opened his campaign for re-election at a national meeting of the Teamsters' Union in Washington, D. C., on September 23.

And anyone who listened to the roaring radios that eventful night can have no doubt that the working man is still the champion of Roosevelt.

The Teamsters tore the roof off.

It was probably the greatest demonstration of fighting faith in a fighting leader that

has marked the long career of Roosevelt in national and world affairs.

The Teamsters gave him a \$25,000 ovation, figured in the time they took in applause over the national radio hookups. It was almost 15 minutes before the cheering, applauding, stamping crowd could be quieted to let the President begin his speech. And exactly 56 times during the course of it they shook the chandeliers with their applause.

The appearance of the President was a reassurance to the crowd. He had all the

fire and determination that he ever had. His face was lined with the cares and hardships he has endured. But his voice had the same ring of inspiration, and his eyes sparkled with the same youthful animation.

In fact, he looked little older than he did in the early days of the New Deal when this writer, as a newspaper man, covered his trip into the Far West to inspect the site of the huge dam at Grand Coulee. It was his approval of the Grand Coulee project at that time, and of the Bonneville project soon after, that made the Columbia a river of destiny for the defense and development of America.

It took several minutes of effort by President Daniel J. Tobin and other officials of the International at the head table to get the delegates from Teamster locals off their feet and back into their chairs so the President could begin his speech.

But when they heard the old, familiar voice, with the old, familiar vigor, they broke loose again. It was a tumultuous acceptance of the challenge to battle and it notified the nation that November 7 will be another D Day—Democratic Day—in the steady progress of the common people toward security and peace.

There were two events of outstanding political importance that evening—the presence at the speakers' table of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and Henry J. Kaiser, the production wizard of American industry.

Green and Kaiser were not merely there. They were enthusiastic participants in the program of the evening. Green amazed the Teamsters as he discarded all semblance of "non-partisanism" to wave his arms and shout like a football rooter when his team has scored a touchdown.

Green's team did score a touchdown that night. Roosevelt made it on a beautiful pass from Tobin while 850 Teamsters, representing every local union in the United States, ran interference.

Kaiser must have sent a chill down the

spines of reactionary industrialists who are paying the bills for the Republican ticket. He not only attended the banquet but he sat at the head table beside Green and so close to Roosevelt that they chatted during the course of the banquet preceding the President's speech.

Kaiser was the only man outside the ranks of labor who sat at the head table.

And only five others at the head table were outside the Teamsters' Union. These were Green, George Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks; William Birthright, president of the Barbers; Herbert C. Rivers, acting president of the Building Trades, and William C. Doherty, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers.

The others at the head table which stretched the width of the big Hotel Statler ballroom were Secretary-Treasurer John M. Gillespie, Executive Assistant President Thomas E. Flynn, vice-presidents, trustees and international organizers of the Teamsters' Union.

Not a cabinet member nor a member of Congress was invited. It was strictly a Teamster show.

The press tables also stretched across the banquet hall directly in front of the speakers' table so that the representatives of the newspapers could have every facility for covering the meeting. They used these facilities to the greatest advantage. Every ma-

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jor press association and major newspaper in the United States was represented among the 70 newspaper men.

Reuters news agency of England sent men as did the Tass agency of Russia. It was a meeting that commanded world-wide attention and the press of the world was there. Seldom, if ever, has any union meeting been so thoroughly covered as was this rally of Teamsters for their commander-in-chief.

For several days before the meeting newspapers speculated that the support of the Teamsters had been purchased by the President by a promise to raise wages before the election and that Teamster support had been influenced by a promise that Roosevelt would repudiate the support of the CIO.

The evident intention of these reports was to divide labor with suspicion and to create the public impression that the Teamsters had been bribed.

But Tobin made the record clear and convincing on that. Several hours before the banquet he assembled the delegates for a meeting and referred to them the resolution unanimously adopted by the general executive board in Chicago in August.

This resolution indorsed Roosevelt for a fourth term with every member of the executive board voting "aye."

And when the resolution was referred to the national meeting of delegates, the answer again was a thunderous and unanimous "aye." Not a man suggested a change or objected to the resolution. Instead, they gave a rousing ratification.

They proved that the international officers were speaking the sentiments of the membership when they indorsed for re-election a president who has constantly worked to improve the conditions of the membership of this union, of all other unions, and in fact of every man and woman who works for wages.

Nobody at the meeting had any idea what the President was going to say. They were for him regardless of what he said because they knew what he had done. They had two choices—a man with a record or a man with a mustache.

Anybody can raise a mustache in a couple of weeks but a record like Roosevelt's comes only at long intervals in the cycle of human progress.

And so the Teamsters of America, with their memories of the past and their hopes in the future, are still marching forward along the trail blazed with the accomplishments of a peerless and tireless leader.

We're not afraid of the Republican scarecrow of "tired old men." We're just tired of old Republican promises.

Tobin Introduces Roosevelt

— Unseen Power Gives Leaders in Times of Crisis

AN INTRODUCTION of President Roosevelt that touched off the wildest demonstration of this political campaign was given by Daniel J. Tobin at the national meeting of Teamsters in Washington, D. C., last month.

Tobin did not confine himself to the perfunctory introductions that have preceded the speeches of Thomas E. Dewey—the introductions of men who have nothing to say

in support of the candidate they profess to follow.

Tobin briefly but eloquently told why he was for Roosevelt and why every other citizen should be for Roosevelt, particularly those citizens who carry union cards. The introduction went out over the major radio networks and occasioned warm compliments from all sections of the nation. It was a great introduction for a great leader. It follows:

(Continued on Page 6)



1—President Tobin addressing national conference.

2—Head table at banquet showing part of press tables in foreground.

3—General Auditor Frank D. Brown of Indianapolis with Ted Cronin of St. Louis.

4—Intl. Auditor Charles J. Farrell greeting Intl. Organizer William Conboy of San Francisco.

5—Vice-Pres. Thomas J. Farrell of Cincinnati with Intl. Organizer T. T. Neal of Houston, Tex., and Delegates D. J. McEwen and Dick Onstott of Seattle.

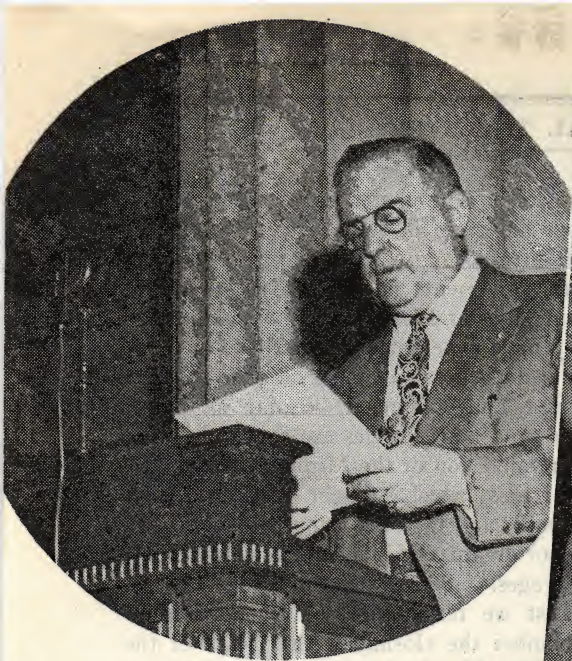
6—General Counsel Joseph A. Padway, General Secy-Treas. John M. Gillespie and Vice-Pres. John J. Conlin of Hoboken, N. J., at national conference meeting.

7—Vice-Presidents J. P. McLaughlin of San Francisco and Dave Beck of Seattle with Executive Asst. Pres. Thos. E. Flynn.

8—Vice-Presidents D. J. Murphy of St. Louis and Sidney Brennan of Minneapolis.

Photos by Alexander Archer, New York.





1—Intl. Secy-Treas. John M. Gillespie reading resolutions adopted by national conference.

2—Drew Pearson, nationally famous radio commentator and newspaper columnist, interviews Pres. Tobin. Pearson has been consistently fair to labor and was warmly greeted by Tobin.

3—Intl. Organizer Thomas P. O'Brien of Washington, D. C., greets Intl. Organizer Frank Prohl of Atlanta, Ga., while Sam J. Byers, Intl. Secy-Treas. of Laundry Work-



ers (center), one of honor guests at the banquet, renews acquaintance with both. Byers is one of the strongest Roosevelt men in the councils of the AFL.

4—Executive Asst. Pres. Thomas E. Flynn of Indianapolis on the platform at the business meeting of the national conference prior to the banquet.

5—Gillespie renews old friendships with a group of Teamster delegates in lobby of Hotel Statler. At the extreme left is John Del Monte, Boston Teamster official, who handled arrangements for last year's highly successful convention of the AFL in that city.

Photos by Alexander Archer, New York.

(Continued from Page 3)

It seems as though an Unseen Power has always given us able leaders capable of dealing with problems that for a time seemed possible of destroying all the advancements brought about over the centuries by men who have given their all so that justice, freedom and liberty might prevail. There has never been leadership in the last five centuries that has had the problems and the dangers facing civilization such as the world is now confronted with. When the history of this great world struggle is written by unprejudiced men, when the facts are laid bare by those who are not blinded by ambition or the craving for more wealth—then, and not until then, will this leadership be clearly understood and the dangerous problems which in recent years, and now, confront the world, be made known and fully realized.

Tonight we have with us one of those great world leaders whom Destiny has educated and trained so that our country might have leadership of courage, experience and real statesmanship, and that under his guidance and direction the victories and the freedoms won by the shedding of the blood of the innumerable patriots who have gone before us might be preserved, protected, continued and improved.

Tonight on every battlefield of the world, on the seas and in the air, your sons and his sons are fighting and offering their lives to the end that civilization may continue to advance and the blessings that we enjoy will not be set back, and that we may bring to the suffering peoples of other countries that freedom and that liberty to which they are justly entitled and which we intend shall be theirs.

The awful picture of idleness, discouragement and stagnation confronting our nation in March, 1933, is sometimes forgotten by the millions of workers who today are enjoying, even in wartime, the best conditions and earnings ever enjoyed by the toilers at any time in the history of civilization, and in this respect our country leads all other

countries. The membership of organized labor has risen in recent years from three million to over twelve million. Regardless of the statements made by the candidates of monopolies and labor haters, who have had very little experience, the millions of unorganized workers have also substantially improved and advanced, insofar as better hours and better wages are concerned. Let me remind you of the Minimum Wage and Hour Law, which brought to the toilers of the mills and factories, who had no protection or organization, shorter hours and better wages.

Lest we forget—do you men of labor remember the closing of the banks of the nation in March, 1933, when over 40 per cent of those financial institutions were on the verge of bankruptcy? Have you forgotten that today, due to the legislation enacted by this progressive leader of our nation, your savings are now protected and this legislation guarantees that you cannot be cheated and robbed by shady financiers who gambled with the few hard-earned dollars which you entrusted to them? Who, then, is it that ventures to say we must have a change in leadership in order to protect the toilers of the nation? I'll tell you who they are. A band of avaricious manipulators of wealth who would endanger and sacrifice the very liberties that we are fighting for in order to satiate their thirst for power and greater wealth. Look over the aggregation that believes that, at this serious time, when we are driving our enemies to surrender and to suicide, who desire to displace the head of our government and substitute one who lacks almost all the qualities and training needed for important, serious world leadership. Every one of them has been opposed to the progress of the toilers. They are the same outfit that has opposed every step forward that we have endeavored to make in the years past to emancipate the workers.

Your safety and my safety and the safety and freedom of the country and the world are now in danger. We must not gamble with the liberties of the human family.

Therefore, I impress upon you the greater need to beware of false prophets who come in the clothing of sheep but who in reality may prove to be dangerous experiments. Keep before your eyes from now until next November the 11 million men wearing the uniforms of our country, many of whom have been disfranchised by the opponents of our country's great leader. They are watching you and calmly awaiting your decision as to whether or not you will prove loyal to them. They have been faithful and loyal to you on the battlefield. They are watching you as to whether or not you will support the man who is so gloriously leading them and you on to victory. You and I

will have to answer to them and to future generations and prove to them that we are not guilty of the awful crime of ingratitude. I know that the men and women of labor, organized and unorganized, will not prove false to our fighting forces, living or dead. As you have done in the past, you will stand shoulder to shoulder and face to face supporting that leader of our nation who is daily tortured by willful misrepresentation; that world leader who would gladly give all that he has, even his life, if called upon, so that other men might live in peace and freedom.

Gentlemen, I present to you the President of the United States.

Text of Roosevelt's Great Speech

FOLLOWING is the text of President Roosevelt's opening campaign speech, made as the guest of the Teamsters' Union and broadcast to the world over the major radio networks:

Well, here we are together again—after four years—and what years they have been! I am actually four years older—which seems to annoy some people. In fact, millions of us are more than eleven years older than when we started in to clear up the mess that was dumped in our laps in 1933.

We all know certain people who make it a practice to depreciate the accomplishments of labor—who even attack labor as unpatriotic. They keep this up usually for three years and six months. But then, for some strange reason, they change their tune—every four years—just before election day. When votes are at stake, they suddenly discover that they really love labor, and are eager to protect it from its old friends.

I got quite a laugh, for example—and I am sure that you did—when I read this plank in the Republican platform adopted at their national convention in Chicago last July:

"The Republican party accepts the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage and Hour Act, the Social Security Act and all other Federal statutes designed to promote and protect the welfare of American working men and women, and we promise a fair and just administration of these laws."

Many of the Republican leaders and Congressmen and candidates who shouted enthusiastic approval of that plank in that convention hall would not even recognize these progressive laws if they met them in broad daylight. Indeed, they have personally spent years of effort and energy—and much money—in fighting every one of those laws in the Congress, in the press, and in the courts, ever since this administration began to advocate them and enact them into legislation. That is a fair example of their insincerity and of their inconsistency.

The whole purpose of Republican oratory these days seems to be to switch labels. The object is to persuade the American people that the Democratic party was responsible for the 1929 crash and depression, and that the Republican party was responsible for all social progress under the New Deal.

Imitation may be the sincerest form of flattery—but I am afraid that in this case

it is the most obvious common or garden variety of fraud.

There are enlightened, liberal elements in the Republican party, and they have fought hard and honorably to bring the party up to date and to get it in step with the forward march of American progress. But these liberal elements were not able to drive the Old Guard Republicans from their entrenched positions.

Can the Old Guard pass itself off as the New Deal?

I think not.

We have all seen many marvelous stunts in the circus, but no performing elephant could turn a handspring without falling flat on his back.

I need not recount to you the centuries of history which have been crowded into these four years since I saw you last.

There were some—in the Congress and out—who raised their voices against our preparations for defense—before and after 1939—as hysterical war mongering, who cried out against our help to the Allies as provocative and dangerous. We remember the voices. They would like to have us forget them now. But in 1940 and 1941 they were loud voices. Happily they were a minority and—fortunately for ourselves and for the world—they could not stop America.

There are some politicians who kept their heads buried deep in the sand while the storms of Europe and Asia were headed our way, who said that the lend-lease bill "would bring an end to free government in the United States," and who said "only hysteria entertains the idea that Germany, Italy or Japan contemplate war upon us." These very men are now asking the American people to intrust to them the conduct of our foreign policy and our military policy.

What the Republican leaders are now saying in effect is this: "Oh, just forget what we used to say, we have changed our minds now—we have been reading the public opinion polls about these things, and we now know what the American people want. Don't leave the task of making the peace to

those old men who first urged it, and who have already laid the foundations for it, and who have had to fight all of us inch by inch during the last five years to do it—just turn it all over to us. We'll do it so skillfully that we won't lose a single isolationist vote or a single isolationist campaign contribution."

THERE IS ONE THING I AM TOO OLD FOR — I CANNOT TALK OUT OF BOTH SIDES OF MY MOUTH AT THE SAME TIME.

This government welcomes all sincere supporters of the cause of effective world collaboration in the making of a lasting peace. Millions of Republicans all over the nation are with us—and have been with us—in our unshakable determination to build the solid structure of peace. And they, too, will resent this campaign talk by those who first woke up to the facts of international life a few short months ago—when they began to study the polls of public opinion.

Those who today have the military responsibility for waging this war in all parts of the globe are not helped by the statements of men who, without responsibility and without knowledge of the facts, lecture the Chiefs of Staff of the United States as to the best means of dividing our armed forces and our military resources between the Atlantic and Pacific, between the Army and the Navy, and among the commanding generals of the different theatres of war.

When I addressed you four years ago, I said: "I know that America will never be disappointed in its expectation that labor will always continue to do its share of the job we now face, and do it patriotically and effectively and unselfishly."

Today we know that America has not been disappointed. In his order of the day when the allied armies first landed in Normandy, General Eisenhower said: "Our home fronts have given us overwhelming

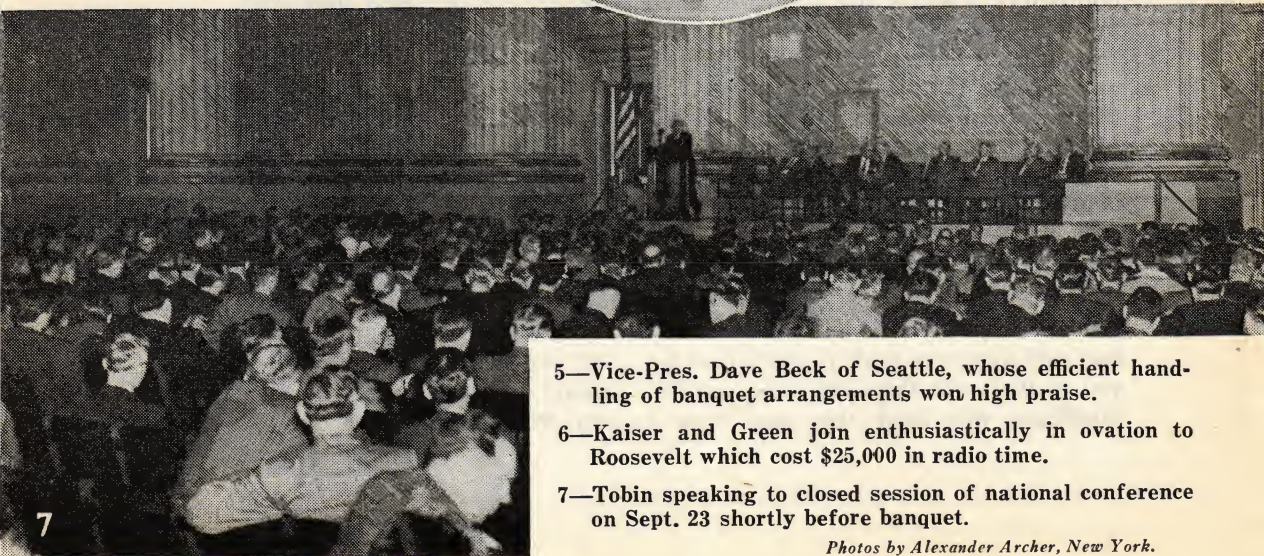


Top—Part of head table showing from left, Henry J. Kaiser, industrial wizard, AFL Pres. William Green, Pres. Roosevelt, Dan Tobin, Intl. Secy-Treas. John M. Gillespie.

2—Pres. William C. Doherty of National Assn. of Letter Carriers, at head table.

3—Pres. George Harrison of the Railway Clerks confers with Pres. William Birthright of Barbers during banquet.

4—Herbert C. Rivers, acting president of the AFL Building Trades, at head table.



5—Vice-Pres. Dave Beck of Seattle, whose efficient handling of banquet arrangements won high praise.

6—Kaiser and Green join enthusiastically in ovation to Roosevelt which cost \$25,000 in radio time.

7—Tobin speaking to closed session of national conference on Sept. 23 shortly before banquet.

Photos by Alexander Archer, New York.

superiority in weapons and munitions of war."

I know that there are those labor baiters among the opposition who, instead of calling attention to the achievements of labor in this war, prefer to pick on the occasional strikes which have occurred—strikes which have been condemned by every responsible national labor leader—every national leader except one. And that one labor leader, incidentally, is certainly not among my supporters.

Labor baiters forget that, at our peak, American labor and management have turned out airplanes at the rate of 109,000 per year; tanks, 57,000 per year; combat vessels, 573 per year; landing vessels, 31,000 per year; cargo ships, 19 million tons per year; and small arms ammunition, 23 billion rounds per year.

But a strike is news, and generally appears in shrieking headlines—and, of course, they say labor is always to blame. The fact is that, since Pearl Harbor, only one-tenth of one per cent of man-hours have been lost by strikes.

But even those candidates who burst out in election-year affection for social legislation and for labor in general still think you ought to be good boys and stay out of politics. And above all, they hate to see any working man or woman contribute a dollar bill to any wicked political party. Of course, it is all right for large financiers and industrialists and monopolists to contribute tens of thousands of dollars—but their solicitude for that dollar which the men and women in the ranks of labor contribute is always very touching.

They are, of course, perfectly willing to let you vote—unless you happen to be a soldier or sailor overseas, or a merchant seaman carrying the munitions of war. In that case they have made it pretty hard for you to vote—for there are some political candidates who think they may have a

chance if only the total vote is small enough.

And while I am on the subject of voting let me urge every American citizen—man and woman—to use your sacred privilege of voting, no matter which candidate you expect to support. Our millions of soldiers and sailors and merchant seamen have been handicapped or prevented from voting by those politicians and candidates who think they stand to lose by such votes. You here at home have the freedom of the ballot. Irrespective of party, you should register and vote this November. That is a matter of good citizenship.

Words come easily, but they do not change the record. You are old enough to remember what things were like for labor in 1932.

You remember the closed banks and the breadlines and the starvation wages; the foreclosures of homes and farms, and the bankruptcies of business; the "Hoovervilles," and the young men and women of the nation facing a hopeless, jobless future; the closed factories and mines and mills; the ruined and abandoned farms; the stalled railroads and the empty docks; *the blank despair of a whole nation*—and the utter impotence of our Federal Government.

You remember the long, hard road, with its gains and its setbacks, which we have traveled together since those days.

Now there are some politicians, of course, who do not remember that far back, and some who remember but find it convenient to forget. But the record is not to be washed away that easily.

The opposition has already imported into this campaign the propaganda technique invented by the dictators abroad. The technique was all set out in Hitler's book—and it was copied by the aggressors of Italy and Japan. According to that technique, you should never use a small falsehood; always a big one, for its very fantastic nature will make it more credible—if only

you keep repeating it over and over again.

For example, although I rubbed my eyes when I read it, we have been told that it was not a Republican depression, but a Democratic depression from which this nation has been saved—that this administration is responsible for all the suffering and misery that the history books and the American people always thought had been brought about during the twelve ill-fated years when the Republican party was in power.

Now, there is an old and somewhat lugubrious adage which says: "Never speak of rope in the house of one who has been hanged." In the same way, if I were a Republican leader speaking to a mixed audience, the last word in the whole dictionary that I think I would use is that word "depression."

For another example, I learned—much to my amazement—that the policy of this administration was to keep men in the army when the war was over, because there might be no jobs for them in civil life.

Why, the very day that this fantastic charge was first made, a formal plan for the method of speedy discharge from the army had already been announced by the War Department—a plan based upon the wishes of the soldiers themselves.

This callous and brazen falsehood about demobilization was an effort to stimulate fear among American mothers, wives and sweethearts. And, incidentally, it was hardly calculated to bolster the morale of our soldiers and sailors and airmen fighting our battles all over the world.

Perhaps the most ridiculous of these campaign falsifications is the one that this administration failed to prepare for the war which was coming.

I doubt whether even Goebbels would have tried that one. For even he would never have dared hope that the voters of America had already forgotten that many of the Republican leaders in the Congress and outside the Congress tried to thwart

and block nearly every attempt which this administration made to warn our people and to arm this nation.

Some of them called our 50,000 airplane program fantastic.

Many of those very same leaders who fought every defense measure we proposed are still in control of the Republican Party, were in control of its national convention in Chicago, and would be in control of the machinery of the Congress and of the Republican party in the event of a Republican victory this fall.

These Republican leaders have not been content with attacks upon me, or my wife, or my sons—they now include my little dog, Fala. Unlike the members of my family, he resents this.

Being a Scottie, as soon as he learned that the Republican fiction-writers had concocted a story that I had left him behind on an Aleutian island and had sent a destroyer back to find him—at a cost to the taxpayers of two or three or twenty million dollars—his Scotch soul was furious.

He has not been the same dog since. I am accustomed to hearing malicious falsehoods about myself—such as that old, worm-eaten chestnut that I have represented myself as indispensable. But I think I have a right to object to libelous statements about my dog.

But we all recognize the old technique. The people of this country know the past too well to be deceived into forgetting. Too much is at stake to forget. There are tasks ahead of us which we must now complete with the same will and skill and intelligence and devotion which have already led us so far on the road to victory.

There is the task of finishing victoriously this most terrible of all wars as speedily as possible and with the least cost in lives.

There is the task of setting up international machinery to assure that the peace, once established, will not again be broken.

And there is the task which we face here at home—the task of reconverting our economy from the purposes of war to the purposes of peace.

These peace-building tasks were faced once before, nearly a generation ago. They were botched by a Republican administration. That must not happen this time. We will not let it happen this time.

Fortunately, we do not begin from scratch. Much has been done. Much more is under way.

THE FRUITS OF VICTORY THIS TIME WILL NOT BE AP- PLES TO BE SOLD ON STREET CORNERS.

Many months ago, this administration set up the necessary machinery for an orderly peacetime demobilization. The Congress has now passed legislation continuing the agencies needed for demobilization—with additional powers to carry out their functions.

I know that the American people—business and labor and agriculture—have the same will to do for peace what they have done for war. And I know that they can sustain a national income which will assure full production and full employment under our democratic system of private enterprise, with government encouragement and aid whenever and wherever it is necessary.

The keynote of all that we propose to do in reconversion can be found in the one word—"jobs."

We shall lease or dispose of our government-owned plants and facilities and our surplus war property and land, on the basis of how they can best be operated by private enterprise to give jobs to the greatest number.

We shall follow a wage policy which will sustain the purchasing power of labor—for that means more production and more jobs.

The present policies on wages and prices were conceived to serve the

needs of the great masses of the people. They stopped inflation. They kept prices on a stable level. Through the demobilization period, policies will be carried out with the same objective in mind—to serve the needs of the great masses of the people.

This is not the time in which men can be forgotten as they were in the Republican catastrophe which we inherited. The returning soldiers, the workers by their machines, the farmers in the field, the miners, the men and women in offices and shops, do not intend to be forgotten.

They know they are not surplus. Because they know that they are America.

We must set targets and objectives for the future which will seem impossible to those who live in and are weighted down by the dead past.

We are even now organizing the logistics of the peace just as Marshall, King, Arnold, MacArthur, Eisenhower and Nimitz are organizing the logistics of this war.

The victory of the American people and their Allies in this war will be far more than a victory against Fascism and reaction and the dead hand of despotism and of the past. The victory of the American people and their Allies in this war will be a victory for democracy. It will constitute such an affirmation of the strength and power and vitality of government by the people as history has never before witnessed.

With that affirmation of the vitality of democratic government behind us, that demonstration of its resilience and its capacity for decision and for action—with that knowledge of our own strength and power—we move forward with God's help to the greatest epoch of free achievement by free men the world has ever known or imagined possible.

Dave Beck, international vice-president from Seattle, Wash., was in charge of arrangements for the presidential banquet, assisted by Raymond McCall from the Washington, D. C., office. Beck's expert handling of the event was warmly commended by the White House and at the conclusion of the banquet the Teamsters made it unanimous. They gave him an ovation when AFL President William Green leaped to his feet with the cry—"Three cheers for Dave Beck!"

Dewey Playing Cops and Robbers

BY VICTOR RIESEL

In The New York Post

THE latest behind-the-scenes addition to the Republican brain trust is the well-groomed and well-informed Mel S. Pitzele, labor editor on leave from *Business Week*.

Pitzele, who knows as much about Marxian dialectics and Sidney Hillman as he does about amortization of mile-long steel mills, was lend-leased by *Business Week* to the Republicans for three months.

This should embarrass Brother Hillman, for on many occasions he confides to Pitzele his ambitions and the inner workings of the CIO's end of the labor movement. Pitzele knows all the angles and his friend Dewey can now be expected to try to use his information to needle the New Deal.

On the other side, Mr. Roosevelt needs no labor advisers. By announcing that his first political talk would be before Grandpa Dan Tobin's AFL Teamsters, the President set the pattern for the campaign and proved that he knows more about American labor than any other man in public life.

With just that smiling announcement at his press conference Mr. Roosevelt has virtually neutralized the Republican propaganda campaign designed to smear him as the front for an "alien Communist labor clique." With that speech before the assembled truck drivers of the nation, "Brother" Roosevelt showed himself as close to the conservative AFL as he is supposed to be to the CIO.

He was talking to the men who have slugged it out on the streets with Communists and Trotskyites.

So Mr. Roosevelt, by addressing the Teamsters, balanced himself evenly between PAC and the most political union in the AFL.

And by picking the leaders of the AFL's most powerful unit as the audience for his first campaign talk, Mr. Roosevelt helped to destroy the myth that the CIO is the White House's semi-official labor organization.

All this hits squarely at the strategy which the lend-leased Pitzele has devised for the governor and which was passed on to Herbert Brownell, Dewey's campaign manager. Hoping that repetition will make the story stick, Brownell has been stumping the country with the report that "growing resentment against the CIO" is driving other labor forces into the Dewey camp.

If Brownell really thinks so, he doesn't know the difference between a dues stamp and a union mass meeting. When the labor barons resent a colleague's action they generally try to go him one better—usually in the same direction. The AFL and the Railway Brotherhoods now believe that the President will be re-elected and they must deal with him for another four years. So they are now out to convince him that the AFL, and not the CIO, is the real political force in labor today.

However, Dewey is sticking to the resentment theory in the hope that it will bring him votes. He also hoped that his late-September midwest speech on the CIO, Sidney Hillman, the Communists, the Political Action Committee and racketeers would so overjoy the AFL that it would dump overboard its pro-Roosevelt campaign.

That speech was made about the time Mr. Roosevelt talked to the Teamsters. Put your money on F.D.R.'s discussion of wages and postwar security against Dewey and his cops and robbers.

President Roosevelt again has demonstrated that his foes are political nincompoops whose judgment is warped by servility and whose opportunities are buried by vindictiveness.—*St. Louis Labor Tribune*.

Government Sues Railroads

—Huge Conspiracy Against Trucks Is Alleged

How railroad lobbyists have manipulated state legislatures to enact laws restricting motor truck operations is expected to be revealed by a sensational suit filed against 47 western railroads by the United States Department of Justice.

The 47 railroads are charged with being engaged in an illegal conspiracy under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to destroy competitive rates and to prevent improvements in service.

Exposure of a nation-wide plot to hamstring motor truck lines is expected from the government suit which also names the Association of American Railroads, J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and many individual officials and other individuals.

The suit asks the court to dissolve the Association of American Railroads and the Western Association of Railway Executives. It was through the latter organization that the 47 accused railroads operated in the West.

The 47 railroads control 59.5 per cent of the railroad trackage in the country while the Association of American Railroads controls 85 per cent, according to *Transport Topics*, the national weekly publication of motor freight operators.

The manipulation of legislatures was handled by the western executives through a "highway department," according to the federal complaint.

How well it has succeeded is proven by the mess of conflicting state laws governing the operation of trucks. This maze of senseless legislation proved a national menace when the war broke out because it hampered the swift movement of supplies.

Had it not been for the suspension of the enforcement of these laws by 17 states, it would have been impossible for the motor trucks to handle the huge tonnage of war

supplies urgently needed to avert national disaster.

There was too much freight for the railroads to handle and it would have been impossible for the trucks to handle it under the laws the railroads inspired.

All these laws are still on the statute books of those states and when the war ends, the railroads intend to demand their enforcement and thereby cripple truck operations.

Under the conflicting state laws one state will allow much less load than another, necessitating part of the cargo to be unloaded at one state line before the truck can cross that state. This has added considerably to the expense of motor freight transportation and at the same time has caused serious delays in transit.

The operations of the "highway department" of the railroad executives under Joseph H. Hays of Evanston, Ill., are covered in the following language by the complaint the government brought against the railroads and the Wall Street financiers, as quoted by *Transport Topics*:

"The express and declared purpose of said 'highway department' was to retard the growth of the trucking industry, particularly in the long-haul field, by various means and methods, among others, by causing the enactment of state laws restrictive of motor carriers and the utilization of existing laws to restrict trucking operations.

"Pursuant to the collusive plan to oppose and retard the development of the motor carrier industry in the western district, the defendants, acting through said 'highway department,' the defendant, Joseph H. Hays, and others, have intervened and otherwise participated in numerous proceedings in opposition to independent and non-railroad controlled motor carriers before regulatory commissions and courts.

"Defendant railroads, in furtherance of the combinations and conspiracies,

have contributed financial and other support to the activities of the said 'highway department,' presented a united front in opposing the efforts of motor carriers to furnish new low-cost transportation to the public, and with other defendants and their co-conspirators have caused motor carrier rates to be raised to the level of railroad rates."

Additional charges are that the railroads have deliberately delayed perishable products and have entered into conspiracies with oil companies and other corporations. The complaint makes the following charges:

1. The "collusive and illegal" freight rate activities have "maintained freight rates for the western part of the United States which are higher than those fixed by the defendants for shippers in the East" and "this inequality has deprived the West of the advantage of low competitive rates."

2. The "conspiracy" has stifled utilization of improved railroad technology, thus retarding or blocking introduction of radio equipment on trains, installation of air conditioning and construction of spur tracks and loading sheds.

3. Defendants have deliberately delayed delivery of perishable products and refused to permit certain railroads to cut rates for relief of drought-stricken areas.

4. The railroads, by conspiring with oil company owners of common carrier pipe lines, have fixed arbitrary and non-competitive rates for transportation of petroleum and its derivatives.

5. The defendants have "conspired with motor carriers and water carriers to bring motor and water carrier rates up to the higher rail level."

6. The Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb banking houses, through their control of railroad

financing, "have taken part in the collusive fixing of non-competitive rates," and "have collaborated . . . to coerce official and defendant railroads from reducing rates and improving facilities."

The case will be prosecuted by a staff of eight special assistants to Attorney General Biddle.

The railroads, the bankers, the oil men and other interests involved in the case will probably have at least 100 lawyers who will try every trick of a tricky profession to delay the case, confuse the issues and keep the public from learning the true facts.

If the charges are proven by the government the railroads, who have been boasting in expensive newspaper and magazine advertisements of their "patriotic" war service, will stand exposed as having executed a plot which almost sabotaged the highway transportation system in an hour of national emergency.

They will also stand convicted of having forced the public to pay higher rates for inferior service, to have jeopardized the lives of the public by preventing the installation of safety devices and to have generally operated in defiance of the national interest.

With the huge sums these corporations spend for advertising, it is not likely that the case will receive much space in the newspapers or over the radio.

If Congress runs true to form somebody will introduce a law to whitewash these corporations and make their acts legal, as the reactionaries attempted to do in the case of the 31 persons Biddle charged with sedition.

We hope the motor carriers will be as alert in watching their congressmen as they have been in watching their payrolls.

Against such enemies as the Japs and Germans we can expect nothing. We could never negotiate a peace with such barbarians. We can only fight until we beat them to their knees. They have proved repeatedly that treachery and falsehood are their favorite weapons of diplomacy. They have also proved that torture, butchery and bestiality are their favorite weapons of war. You can't negotiate treaties with animals in the jungle.—*The International Laundry Worker.*

The Black Record of the R

They Surrendered Guam!

Following is the official record of the Republican party in Congress during six years of the most critical period in the history of the United States and the world. The favorable votes cast by Republican congressmen on 49 vital measures, and of Republican senators on 42 vital measures are tallied herewith. A list of the measures, starting with the surrender of Guam in 1939 and terminating with the scuttling of the Kilgore-Murray-Truman bill for federal unemployment relief, is printed on pages 20, 21 and 22.

CALIFORNIA	Right Votes	Total Votes	IDAHO	Right Votes	Total Votes
Carter	8	49	Dworshak	5	49
Gearhart	11	49			
Hinshaw	11	49	ILLINOIS		
Anderson	13	49	Sumner	2	49
Welch	20	49	A. J. Johnson	2	49
W. Johnson	5	39	Chiperfield	4	49
Rolph	9	39	Arends	4	49
Phillips	5	30	Dirksen	5	49
Poulson	7	30	Reed	5	49
J. L. Johnson	11	30	Allen	5	49
Englebright	2	19	Mason	6	49
			Wheat*	3	39
COLORADO			Heidinger	4	39
Hill	4	39	Dewey	5	39
Chenoweth	4	39	Day	8	39
Rockwell	4	33	Howell	8	39
			Bishop	8	39
CONNECTICUT			Vursell	4	30
Talbot	5	33	Church	4	30
McWilliams	5	30	Simpson	4	30
Compton	7	30	Busbey	5	30
Monkiewicz	8	30	C. D. Johnson	6	30
Luce	8	30	Paddock*	None	9
Miller	13	30	Stratton*	1	9
			INDIANA		
DELAWARE			Halleck	3	49
Willey	4	30	Harness	3	49
			Gillie	4	49

* No longer in Congress.

Republican Party in Congress

They Sand-bagged Labor!

The record printed below and on following pages shows that during the last six years Republican senators voted only 28.64 per cent right on 42 measures affecting national defense, labor and domestic economy. The record of Republican congressmen is even worse. They voted only 16.70 per cent right on 49 similar measures. The average Republican score is only 18.31 per cent right! The following tabulation lists the favorable votes cast by each man on the total number of these measures that came up while he was in Congress.

	Right Votes	Total Votes		Right Votes	Total Votes
Grant	5	49	MAINE		
Springer	6	49	Smith	17	44
Landis	10	49	Fellows	5	39
Johnson	11	49	Hale	7	30
Wilson	5	38	Oliver*	5	19
La Follette	14	30	MARYLAND		
IOWA			Beall	7	30
Jensen	4	49	Ellison	20	30
Talle	5	49	MASSACHUSETTS		
Martin	6	49	Treadway	5	49
Gwynne	7	49	Clason	5	49
Le Compte	9	49	Martin	7	49
Gilchrist	10	49	Gifford	8	49
Cunningham	13	39	Holmes	8	49
Hoeven	10	30	Wigglesworth	11	49
KANSAS			Rogers	11	49
Lambertson	2	49	Bates	13	49
Winter	3	49	Goodwin	4	30
Rees	5	49	Herter	8	30
Carlson	5	49	Tinkham*	None	19
Hope	7	49	MICHIGAN		
Guyer*	1	19	Hoffman	None	49
Scrivner	None	7	Woodruff	1	49
KENTUCKY			Crawford	2	49
Robsion	5	49	Bradley	2	49
Carrier	None	7	Shafer	3	49

	Right Votes	Total Votes		Right Votes	Total Votes
Wolcott	3	49	Canfield	15	39
Engel	3	49	Auchincloss	5	30
Michener	4	49	Sundstrom	5	30
Dondero	4	49	Towe	8	30
Blackney	8	49	Osmers*	2	19
Jonkman	3	44	Vreeland*	5	19
Bennett	10	30			
MINNESOTA			NEW YORK		
Knutson	None	49	Reed	1	49
Andresen	5	49	Fish	7	49
Maas	6	49	Douglas	7	49
Andersen	10	49	O'Brien	7	49
Pittenger	17	49	Taber	9	49
Gale	11	39	L. Hall	10	49
O'Hara	3	38	Hancock	10	49
Judd	7	30	Wadsworth	11	49
Youngdahl*	None	19	Andrews	11	49
MISSOURI			Cole	12	49
Short	None	49	Gamble	13	49
Ploeser	4	39	E. Hall	8	44
Bennett	5	39	Kilburn	10	43
Elmer	4	30	Culkin*	3	39
Arnold	5	30	Butler	10	38
Schwabe	5	30	Baldwin	18	38
Miller	7	30	Stanley	4	30
Cole	9	30	Le Fevre	5	30
NEBRASKA			Taylor	7	30
Curtis	5	49	Kearney	8	30
Stefan	10	49	Mruk	13	30
Buffett	3	30	Rockefeller*	1	19
Miller	7	30	Crowther*	3	19
Copeland*	None	9	Cluett*	8	19
NEW HAMPSHIRE			Pheiffer*	2	9
Stearns	15	49	Fuller	1	6
Morrow	5	30	NORTH DAKOTA		
Jenks*	1	19	Burdick	31	49
NEW JERSEY			Lemke	14	30
Thomas	6	49	Robertson*	None	9
Eaton	8	49	OHIO		
McLean	9	49	Smith	None	49
Hartley	9	49	Jones	1	49
Kean	13	49	Clevenger	1	49
Powers	16	49	Brown	3	49
Wolverton	21	49	Jenkins	4	49
			Vorys	4	49
			Elston	6	49
			Hess	6	49

	Right Votes	Total Votes		Right Votes	Total Votes
Bolton	11	49	Pracht	7	30
Bender	13	49	Miller	7	30
McGregor	5	43	Jarrett*	None	19
Weichel	3	30	Rich*	None	19
Griffiths	3	30	Brumbaugh	None	6
Carson	3	30	McConnell	None	5
Brehm	4	30	Pratt	None	5
Rowe	5	30			
McCowen	6	30	SOUTH DAKOTA		
Jeffrey	7	30	Mundt	8	49
Lewis	8	30	Case	11	49
Ramey	9	30			
Baumhart*	None	9	TENNESSEE		
OKLAHOMA			Reece	5	49
Rizley	1	39	Jennings	4	43
OREGON					
Mott	9	49	VERMONT		
Angell	15	49	Plumley	11	49
Ellsworth	6	30			
Stockman	6	30	WASHINGTON		
PENNSYLVANIA			Horan	5	30
Kinzer	3	49	Holmes	6	30
Simpson	4	49	Norman	9	30
Graham	5	49			
Rodgers	5	49	WEST VIRGINIA		
Wolfenden	7	49	Ellis	1	30
Tibbott	7	49	Rohrbough	4	30
Gerlach	8	49	Schiffler	8	30
Fenton	11	49			
Kunkel	13	49	WISCONSIN		
Ditter*	2	39	Keefe	7	49
Van Zandt*	4	39	Murray	9	49
Scott	8	38	Stevenson	11	39
Gillette	4	33	Smith	7	36
Gallagher	4	30	O'Konski	14	30
Gross	4	30	Thill*	1	19
Gavin	5	30	Johns*	2	19
Troutman	7	30			
			WYOMING		
			Barrett	5	30
			Totals	1,491	8,924

GOP Congressmen Voted Wrong on These

Here are the 49 measures on which Republican Congressmen made a dismal voting record of only 16.70 per cent right during the last six years.

Remember that the Republicans were

wrong on practically all of these measures except such as the harmless Fulbright resolution, which was scarcely more than a prayer for peace.

Even so, Congressman Stephen A. Day

of Illinois, a man who admires Hitler, voted against it.

- 1—Improvement of Guam Naval base, 1939.
- 2—WPA relief bill, 1939.
- 3—Public works construction, 1939.
- 4—Repeal of arms embargo, 1939.
- 5—Revision of neutrality act, 1939.
- 6—More military airplanes, 1939.
- 7—Smith amendments to Wagner act, 1940.
- 8—Federal food stamp plan, 1940.
- 9—Military conscription act, 1940.
- 10—Funds for vocational training, 1940.
- 11—Smith anti-strike bill, 1941.
- 12—Extension of conscription act, 1941.
- 13—Lend-lease bill, 1941.
- 14—Modifying combat zones, 1941.
- 15—Seizing corporation property for defense, 1941.
- 16—To arm U. S. ships, 1941.
- 17—To cripple price control, 1942.
- 18—Extending Dies committee, 1942.
- 19—Public power development, 1942.
- 20—The Hobbs bill, 1943.
- 21—Smith-Connally bill, 1943.
- 22—Over-riding President's veto of Smith-Connally bill, 1943.
- 23—Increasing pay of federal employees, 1943.
- 24—Raising \$25,000 salary limit, 1943.
- 25—The Ruml tax plan, 1943.
- 26—To increase farm production, 1943.
- 27—Funds for rotating crops, 1943.

- 28—Killing incentive payments to farmers, 1943.
- 29—Funds for crop insurance, 1943.
- 30—Rural electrification program, 1943.
- 31—Liquidating Home Owners Loan Corporation, 1943.
- 32—Funds for roll-back of prices, 1943.
- 33—Reducing funds for OPA enforcement, 1943.
- 34—Putting business in charge of OPA, 1943.
- 35—Abolishing Office of War Information, 1943.
- 36—Creating Smith anti-labor committee, 1943.
- 37—Continuing the Dies committee again, 1943.
- 38—Discharging men "exposed" by Dies committee, 1943.
- 39—Abolishing the poll tax, 1943.
- 40—Extending reciprocal trade agreements, 1943.
- 41—Prohibiting labor campaign contributions, 1943.
- 42—Fulbright resolution, 1943.
- 43—To strip power from OPA, 1943.
- 44—United Nations relief, 1944.
- 45—Sustaining veto of anti-subsidy bill, 1944.
- 46—Tax bill to help the greedy, 1944.
- 47—Over-riding veto of greedy tax bill, 1944.
- 48—The soldier vote bill, 1944.
- 49—To kill soldier-vote bill without roll-call, 1944.

How Republican Senators Voted

CALIFORNIA	Right Votes	Total Votes	DELAWARE	Right Votes	Total Votes
Johnson	1	42	Buck	5	28
COLORADO			IDAHO		
Millikin	4	29	Thomas	3	37
CONNECTICUT			ILLINOIS		
Danaher	17	42	Brooks	6	37

* No longer in Congress.

	Right Votes	Total Votes		Right Votes	Total Votes
INDIANA			NORTH DAKOTA		
Willis	6	37	Nye	11	42
IOWA			Langer	20	37
Wilson	6	28	OHIO		
KANSAS			Taft	11	42
Reed	7	42	Burton	20	37
Capper	13	42	OKLAHOMA		
MAINE			Moore	2	28
White	18	42	OREGON		
Brewster	13	37	Holman	10	42
MASSACHUSETTS			McNary*	10	30
Lodge*	11	31	Cordon	None	3
Weeks	2	5	PENNSYLVANIA		
MICHIGAN			Davis	20	42
Vandenberg	17	42	SOUTH DAKOTA		
Ferguson	10	28	Gurney	17	42
MINNESOTA			Bushfield	3	28
Shipstead	13	42	VERMONT		
Ball	21	37	Austin	21	42
NEBRASKA			Aiken	16	37
Butler	4	37	WEST VIRGINIA		
Wherry	3	28	Revercomb	2	28
NEW HAMPSHIRE			WISCONSIN		
Tobey	10	42	Wiley	10	42
Bridges	12	42	WYOMING		
NEW JERSEY			Robertson	3	28
Barbour*	14	30	Total	397	1,386
Hawkes	5	29	Grand Total, House and Senate	1,888	10,310

GOP Senators Voted Wrong on These

Here are the 42 measures on which Senate Republicans made a favorable voting record of only 28.64 per cent. A majority of the Republicans voted wrong on practically every one of these measures, except for such innocent measures as No. 32, which favored only the general idea of an international organization to prevent wars. Even such isolationist reactionaries as Taft of Ohio

and Nye of North Dakota voted for that, with an election coming up.

- 1—Neutrality Act revision, 1939.
- 2—To reduce relief appropriation, 1939.
- 3—Wheeler amendment to reduce public works appropriation, 1939.
- 4—Reduction in Civilian Conservation Corps appropriation, 1940.

- 5—Anti-labor spy bill, 1940.
- 6—Conscription bill, 1940.
- 7—Lend-lease, 1941.
- 8—British aid, 1941.
- 9—To prohibit transfer of axis ships, 1941.
- 10—Ship seizure bill, 1941.
- 11—Draft extension, 1941.
- 12—Lend-lease appropriation, 1941.
- 13—Repeal of neutrality act, 1941.
- 14—Smith-Connally bill, 1943.
- 15—Over-riding veto of Smith-Connally bill, 1943.
- 11—Farm labor freeze, 1943.
- 17—To increase food prices, 1943.
- 18—To kill Farm Security Administration, 1943.
- 19—Soil conservation program, 1943.
- 20—Farm crop insurance, 1943.
- 21—Commodity Credit appropriation, 1943.
- 22—Taft measure to limit price roll-backs, 1943.
- 23—Prohibiting funds for price control, 1943.
- 24—Funds for Office of War Information, 1943.
- 25—Ruml income tax plan, 1943.
- 26—Extension of reciprocal trade agreements, 1943.
- 27—Support of Dies committee program, 1943.
- 28—Funds for national resources planning board, 1943.
- 29—Appropriation for vocational education, 1943.
- 30—Removing \$25,000 salary limit, 1943.
- 31—Amendment to limit trade agreements, 1943.
- 32—For international organization, 1943.
- 33—United Nations relief, 1944.
- 34—Food subsidies, 1944.
- 35—Commodity Credit bill, 1944.
- 36—Labor union income tax reports, 1944.
- 37—The soldier vote bill, 1944.
- 38—To kill fair employment committee, 1944.
- 39—To hamstring Tennessee Valley power, 1944.
- 40—Poll tax vote on cloture, 1944.
- 41—Over-riding tax bill veto, 1944.
- 42—Federal unemployment relief, 1944.

Big Business Beats Kilgore Bill

PIGEONHOLING of the Kilgore industrial reconversion bill by the senate and substitution of the iniquitous George bill is an indication of what labor can expect when the shooting stops.

In spite of unanimous labor support the Kilgore bill was neatly made a victim of parliamentary skullduggery, and even its friends had no opportunity to vote for it. And it was hurriedly presented to the senate when many of its friends were absent. The George bill now goes to the house.

This action of the senate can be chalked up as a victory for enemies of the President and the big newspapers. A victory for big business, which, with the help of the same big metropolitan newspapers, will see that big business gets a big part of the huge equity the government owns in manufacturing equipment and that labor—the working

people—get the dirty end of the stick, as usual.

It is now up to these same working people to make themselves heard and felt. It is up to them to write to their congressmen and senators and tell them that the action of the senate is not the will of the people, because the working people in this country are the people—the people with the votes and the people who are going to suffer if the infamous George bill becomes law.

The only test of such a bill as the Kilgore measure is whether it will be good for the people—the working people—and the workers should be able to decide that one. The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations both indorsed the Kilgore bill. Therefore it was a good bill for working people.

—*Cigar Makers' Journal.*

Congress Studies Aid for Injured

23 Million Physically Handicapped in United States

A PROGRAM to rehabilitate 23 million physically handicapped people in the United States has been undertaken by a congressional committee headed by Congressman Augustine B. Kelley of Pennsylvania.

Under consideration is a plan to establish vocational training schools in 15 districts of the country for the purpose of refitting the peacetime casualties for profitable employment.

Kelley is circularizing all labor unions asking for information on the number of men disabled every year in various occupations, either through disease or accident.

The survey being undertaken by the committee will scrutinize the workmen's compensation in each state and the manner in which rehabilitation work is now being handled through public and private agencies.

It will determine whether medical care is now adequate and asks the suggestions of unions for the strengthening of existing laws or the passage of new laws to restore the injured to health and earning capacity.

Kelley's plan is for the federal government to take over the rehabilitation program. This would set a standard for all states and give the injured workman a better chance for recovery in most states, particularly those backward states which clamor for "states' rights" and resist all attempts of the federal government to benefit their citizens.

Taxation is the basis for the opposition

to federal programs for relief, rehabilitation or other phases of public welfare.

The industries which cripple men are opposed to paying taxes to take care of them. The influence of these industries on state legislatures has prevented the enactment of laws to properly care for the men injured or other laws to force industries to

take precautions to prevent accidents.

Kelley, in his communication to labor unions asking cooperation, pointed out that prior to Pearl Harbor, 800,000 persons were disabled every year, most of them laboring men.

With the return of added thousands of disabled men from the war zones, the care of disabled citizens has come forcibly to public attention.

The disabled war veterans are receiving expert medical attention from the government but the peace casualties have been forced to accept inferior treatment, or none at all.

Kelley's plan will be an intelligent and humane step toward the solution of a problem which is constantly becoming more critical.

In announcing his plans, Kelley said:

"For many years I have studied the cause and effect of disabling injuries and diseases in industry and believe that our committee, in trying to ascertain the facts and make recommendations for remedial legislation in this field, is dealing with one of the most important factors in our national economy, and one especially important to organized labor.



Congressman Kelley

"We realize the enormity of our task, and that we must have the understanding, cooperation and support of the general public and of organized labor if we are to succeed.

"Prior to Pearl Harbor, an average of 800,000 of our citizens were seriously disabled each year. Of these only 30,000 were rehabilitated by federal, state or private means, leaving 770,000 incapacitated to some degree.

"Labor is the chief sufferer from this appalling list of handicapped people. Those in the ranks of labor, with whom I have lived and worked for many years, should, I am sure, be accorded a means of regeneration and retraining when they become physically handicapped through accident or disease."

Kelley is chairman of a subcommittee of the House labor committee. Other members of the committee investigating the physically handicapped are Congressmen Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, Eugene Worley of Texas, Thomas E. Scanlon of Pennsylvania, Richard J. Welch of California, Joseph Clark Baldwin of New York, and of all people, Stephen A. Day of Illinois.

Day is a notorious admirer of Adolph Hitler. The Teamsters are campaigning for his defeat on November 7. Hitler's method of dealing with cripples is to kill them. Is this one of the things Day admires in Hitler?

Day does not belong on this committee. Neither does he belong in Congress.

1945 Convention May be Changed

THE national convention of the Teamsters' Union set for next September in Los Angeles may be postponed or moved to another city, according to the provisions of a resolution passed by a national meeting of delegates from all local unions held in Washington, D. C., on September 23.

The resolution authorized the general executive board to take such action as is advisable in view of the war. The convention had been set for the second Monday in September, 1945, in Los Angeles.

At the time it was originally set by the 1940 convention, the country was at peace and the problems of transportation and hotel accommodations which have since arisen were unforeseen.

President Tobin said that under the authority granted by the resolution, the convention might be shifted to Chicago or Cleveland or some other city to make it more accessible to delegates.

He made it clear that whatever action is taken will be based on the demands of war.

"While I believe that the European war will be over within a few months, I have no such hope for the Japanese war," he said.

"When the European war ends our transportation situation, especially on the West Coast, will be more acute. Men and equipment will be transferred from the European to the Asiatic theatre, which means that supplies and troops will be passing through West Coast ports in far greater volume.

"It is out of the question to attempt to hold a convention the size of ours in Los Angeles unless the war has taken an unexpected change by that time. We are very desirous of holding the 1945 convention on time as we have many important matters to consider, including the amendment of our constitution.

"The general executive board will await developments for a time before it takes any action on the 1945 convention."

Another resolution urged all truck drivers to observe the speed limits and to operate their trucks carefully in order to conserve the dwindling supply of rubber, equipment and spare parts.

A third resolution recommended that all local unions reinstate men called into the armed services at initiation fees not to exceed \$5.

How to Contribute to Campaign

Unions Can Donate to Local Democratic Funds

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

AFTER talking with the best lawyers, including our own attorney, Judge Padway, I find that working men, under the Smith-Connally Act and the Hatch Act, can make political contributions up to \$5,000 as individuals. The wives, children and relatives of individuals, whether they be working men or employers, can also contribute up to \$5,000 for each individual.

Your union, as a union, cannot contribute anything to candidates for federal office, such as President, vice-president, senators and congressmen of the United States.

You can contribute, and your union can contribute, towards the election of a governor, a mayor, state representatives or senators, or candidates for other local offices unless prohibited by special state laws.

Dealing with the candidates for national office, your union can express itself openly as to whom they believe is the best man to serve your membership.

Your union can print copies of resolutions indorsing candidates for national office, and the expense entailed is not a violation of the law.

If you make a contribution to a candidate for governor or mayor or other state or municipal office it must be stated clearly that the money is to be used for the campaigns of those individuals only. All you are *forbidden* to do by the law is to make a direct contribution by your union to any candidate for federal office.

There is no doubt in our mind but that many corporations controlled by Republicans and other business interests will find a way around the law, by which they, their wives, or their mothers-in-law will make a substantial contribution to the campaigns of Republican candidates.

But we must not take any chances to-

wards violating any part of the law. There is no use in us now crying that the law is intolerable and unjust. We know that. And our job will be to try to get such a law repealed or amended, excluding labor unions from its poisonous purposes.

Labor unions, under this law, are placed in the same category as corporations, or profit-seeking institutions. The funds of a labor union belong to the members. They are their accumulated contributions, and the membership of that labor union is a live, human institution. But they are prevented, under the present law, from contributing towards the election of some person, a candidate for federal office, whom they know would be a help to them if elected.

Many years ago the Sherman Anti-Trust law was amended and interpreted as follows: "That labor was not a commodity or an article of commerce," but under the Smith-Connally law labor is classed as a commodity or an article of commerce, a dead, lifeless thing, the same as a locomotive or a hydraulic machine.

What, therefore, should the men and women of labor do in this unjust attempt to shackle them? They should form clubs in every district, elect a chairman, a secretary and a treasurer.

The membership of the club should constitute not only union men and their families, but all those who are friendly towards labor and towards the present administration.

Especially the fathers, mothers, wives, sisters and brothers of men in the armed forces should be members of the club.

The club could adopt any name it desires, such as "THE ROOSEVELT FOR VICTORY CLUB." It could be disbanded immediately after the election if it was desired. The club

could accept contributions of any amount tendered by individuals, from \$1 up to \$5,000.

Receipts should be given to the individuals contributing, by club secretary or treasurer.

Then the whole amount, once each week, should be sent in the form of a check, from THE ROOSEVELT FOR VICTORY CLUB of Los Angeles, or New York, to the treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, Fifth Floor, Biltmore Hotel, New York City.

If \$100 or \$300 or \$1,000 was contributed during the week, it should be sent each week to the above address, in one check.

Then a receipt would be forwarded from the treasurer of the Democratic National Committee to the club for the amount received and credit would be given to the club on the records of the Democratic campaign committee.

If you want to help financially, this is the manner in which you should proceed. You are within the law. And let me say this to you, that in my personal judgment, if you understand the dangers to your own free-

dom, your safety, and the conditions which you may endure as a result of the victory of your enemies, then you would gladly contribute from a real business as well as a patriotic standpoint.

We have gained millions of dollars in wages. We have improved the conditions of the unorganized as well as those of our own organized workers.

It is the duty of every man and woman to pay something towards the election of those whom we believe to be most competent to handle the affairs of our nation and to protect the freedoms that we now enjoy, and to see to it that we are to be protected against reductions in wages and other injuries, which undoubtedly we will have to endure if an adverse, unfriendly, big-business administration is elected in November.

You will not be doing anything for me personally. What you do, in accordance with the above suggestions, you will be doing for yourself, for your families and for the continued safety and prosperity of the nation.

Self-Appointed Labor Candidates Injure Unions

A GAIN we have to repeat what we said a month or two ago in this monthly journal relative to self-constituted candidates for political office who happen to hold membership in unions.

No member of our union is compelled under any circumstances to support an individual who happens to be a member of our organization or of any other labor union, unless that individual has come before our joint council and asked for its endorsement or advice before he declares himself a candidate.

Labor, unfortunately, has been cursed and its prestige weakened by men who declare themselves candidates for office who

have no chance whatever to get even five per cent of the vote cast. They haven't much to lose themselves, but the labor movement has a great deal to lose.

We would like to see the real kind of trade unionist elected to office, but when an ordinary individual member, having no following to amount to anything, runs for a political office, he not only weakens the prestige and influence of the union, but very often he deprives a real friend of labor of a chance to be elected, by splitting the vote. And then the miserable vote he gets is held up by the employers and the press with—"This is the penny-ante strength of labor"—and again we are set back.

Pre-war rubber monopoly of India-Britain and the Netherlands has been joined by the big rubber interests of the United States, and a new, larger, and more powerful cartel is to be formed. This is the "free enterprise" the big shots talk about!—*The Union Gazette, San Jose, Calif.*

Tobin Heads Labor Campaign

Cooperate with PAC, CIO, He Tells Teamsters

STILL fighting to advance the interests of the American working man, Daniel J. Tobin has plunged into the national election campaign as chairman of the labor division of the Democratic party.

It is the fourth consecutive time that Tobin has served in this capacity and he confidently expects to maintain the unbroken series of victories that crowned his efforts in 1932, 1936 and 1940.

One of his first official acts after his appointment was to repudiate Republican efforts to divide labor.

"I will cooperate with the Political Action Committee, the CIO and every other group of citizens interested in the re-election of President Roosevelt," Tobin stated at his headquarters in New York.

"My interest in this campaign is to protect the welfare of the common citizen by keeping in the White House the man who has done more for labor than all other Presidents combined.

"I have no quarrel with the CIO. In fact my relations with Philip Murray and other CIO leaders has been harmonious. I respect them as men and they respect me.

"In matters of concern to the welfare of labor as a whole—such as the re-election of Roosevelt—we see eye to eye.

"There will be no conflict between us in this campaign except to see whether the AFL or the CIO can roll up the biggest vote for Roosevelt.

"All locals of the Teamsters' Union in the United States are expected to exert themselves between now and November 7 to see that all Teamsters are registered to vote, along with all adult members of their families, in accordance with the resolution passed unanimously by the general executive board in August committing this union to the

Democratic national ticket of Roosevelt and Truman.

"Committees should be appointed by

This is the latest photograph of Daniel J. Tobin, taken last month in his New York headquarters as he assumed charge of the labor division of the Democratic party to re-elect Roosevelt.



every local union to see that the membership is registered and that they vote on November 7.

"Our local unions should cooperate with all other groups of citizens, in labor and out of labor, to re-elect Roosevelt and the Democratic ticket.

"Of course we have enemies in the Democratic party but most of them are in states where it is useless to oppose them in this campaign.

"Our concern is to get out the vote in states where labor can influence the outcome of the election, and this means practically every state outside the Solid South.

"We must elect a friendly Congress with Roosevelt. An unfriendly Congress can over-ride his vetoes as they did in the case of the Smith-Connally bill and the tax bill to help the greedy at the expense of the needy.

"This means we must elect a Democratic Congress and Democratic state administrations wherever the Democratic candidate for governor is sympathetic to labor.

"Remember that if the Republicans carry the local state elections, we will be faced by hostile state legislatures and hostile governors.

"Some Republicans are running for Congress who have been friendly to labor as governor or in other public offices. But we deceive ourselves if we think they will not vote as the Republican machine dictates, once they take their seats in Congress.

"Therefore the objective of labor in this campaign is to elect as many Democrats as possible because the Democratic ticket, headed by President Roosevelt, offers us the only chance we have to maintain our wages

and conditions in the period of readjustment following the war.

"The Republican national platform offers us only promises, and very few of those. Even these few promises conflict with their past performance in public office.

"The Democratic party pledges the amendment or repeal of all laws affecting labor which have failed to serve their original intent. It promises a continuation of humane and liberal legislation.

"These promises coincide with the performance of the Democratic party. Its platform has been written into the laws of the land for the past 12 years. And it is under those laws that labor has steadily gone forward.

"If we change administrations, we will find later to our sorrow that we have also changed the laws which gave us what we have today.

"I would not have again undertaken the arduous work of a national campaign if I had not considered that I owe it to the men and women of labor.

"I have served them all my life and as long as I have the strength, I will continue to work in their interest.

"This is no time to relax. The future of labor is at stake. In working for the Democratic ticket in this campaign I am working for labor.

"I ask the cooperation of every local union and every individual union member.

"Contribute financially to the limit of your means. The Republicans have millions of dollars. We cannot match that but we can get our message to the people if every worker will contribute a dollar or two.

"The time is short. Roll up your sleeves, and roll out the vote."

"Frankly, we are, and must be, barbarians, if by this we understand those who wage war relentlessly and to the utmost degree. . . . Every act, no matter of what nature, committed by our troops for the purpose of discouraging, defeating and destroying our enemies is a brave act and a good deed and is fully justified. . . . Germany stands as the supreme arbiter of her own methods, which, in time of war, must be dictated to the world. . . . For my part, I hope that in this war we have merited the title of barbarians."—*Maj. Gen. von Disfurth, November, 1914.*

Gompers Was Not "Non-Partisan"

AFL Has Lost Fighting Spirit Since He Died

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

THE Republican press of the nation is devoting a lot of attention to the fact that labor is making a mistake by entering into the political arena. One editorial writer in the *Boston Herald* shed tears of sincere regret at the mistake that labor is making, and he goes on to recall statements of Sam Gompers.

This writer in the *Herald* claims to be a member of the CIO; I suppose he is connected with the Newspaper Guild.

But I know the policy of the *Boston Herald* is strongly Republican and is controlled by many interests who are unfriendly to labor, and the editorial writer who refers to Mr. Gompers and his policy dealing with politics is only expressing the sentiments of the newspaper and very often not his own opinion.

However, going back to Gompers, the writer of this article worked with Gompers for many years, both as a member of the AFL executive council and as an International Union official. My mind goes back to the time I was driving a truck in Boston, to the days of William Jennings Bryan, and I distinctly remember Sam Gompers touring the nation in behalf of William Jennings Bryan in 1896, in 1900, and again in 1904.

Certainly Gompers was not non-partisan. He was an outstanding fighter for Democrats of the type of Bryan. He never remained silent during a national political election. In 1908, a member of the executive council named Dan Keefe, who was the head of the Longshoremen's Union, was defeated or refused to run for the executive council because he could not have been elected. He had gone out and supported Taft in opposition to the wishes and declarations of the council.

John Alpine of the Plumbers was elected

to the place of Dan Keefe. That's how strong and how clear-cut the politics of the American Federation of Labor was in the days of Gompers.

Again in 1912 and in 1916 Sam Gompers campaigned for Woodrow Wilson throughout the nation. Again in 1924, when Coolidge was nominated by the Republicans, and John W. Davis, a corporation lawyer, was nominated by the Democrats, both candidates strongly unsatisfactory to the American Federation of Labor, the executive council in session assembled—and the writer was a member—endorsed the candidacy of the Senior Bob LaFollette, as a protest against the other candidates.

And Gompers and this writer and several members of the council, with the Railroad Brotherhoods, did all they could to help Bob LaFollette.

If Gompers were alive today, and in his strength, he would be campaigning from one end of the country to the other trying to re-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Why, then, try to confuse the issue and dig Sam Gompers out of his grave and lie about him? Yes, we know, to confuse the workers.

In those days it was customary for the executive council to publish the platforms of both parties, with recommendations or with an analysis of the platforms.

This has not been done in recent years because it looks as if we have lost some of the fighting blood—or might I use the word "courage"—that we had in the days that are past when labor was crucified.

Today the American labor movement is the strongest labor movement this world has ever known, and it would be much stronger

if it were not divided into two or three camps.

There are 15 members on the executive council, and in its last meeting it made no declaration on either candidate. It simply left the responsibility on the membership of the American Federation of Labor to use their own judgment.

Out of those 15 members there are 11 who are outstanding Roosevelt men, one or two doubtful, and two who may be considered Republicans or Roosevelt haters.

There is some criticism by the AFL general membership—and it is justified—because the executive council failed, in its meeting in Chicago in August, to give its opinion to the membership, especially those in federal labor unions, as to which candidate would be best for labor, in their judgment.

You can decide for yourself which candidate would receive the indorsement of the council, from the above facts.

We cannot expect everyone to be of the same mind, either in religion or politics, but the action of the majority, under the pro-

cedure of the labor movement, is the action of the whole. Any individual not desiring to go along with the majority has the right to resign from the executive council. At this particular time there is an overwhelming majority of the members of the executive council who favor, and will help to re-elect, the man who now heads the national government, especially at this crucial moment when the world is on fire, and civilization is endangered by the Teuton and the Jap.

Sam Gompers and Frank Morrison were outstanding Democrats and believers in Bryan, Wilson and Roosevelt, and they did not hesitate to say so. They were never found in the middle of the road, fearful of taking a position.

So to our readers let us say: pay no attention to the false writers who try to confuse you that it is best for the American Federation of Labor to stay non-partisan and do nothing towards enlightening the multitude of the toilers of the nation as to who is, in their judgment, the friend of labor or the enemy of labor.

Membership Approves Roosevelt Indorsement

We desire to express our sincere appreciation to all of our local unions, especially those on the western coast, who sent in telegrams to the general president and, through him, to the general executive board, expressing their approval of the resolution that was passed by the general executive board indorsing the candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt for President of the United States, and Harry S. Truman for Vice-President of the United States.

We, the members of the general executive board, deeply appreciate this mark of confidence and respect shown by our local unions, and their approval of the manner in which we are endeavoring to guide the destinies of the International Union by our action as contained in the resolution which was unanimously adopted by the general executive board.

Be assured again, the members of the general executive board thank the senders of the innumerable telegrams which we received.

Gillespie Asks Union Exemption

MINUTES OF MEETING OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD,
HELD IN THE DRAKE HOTEL, CHICAGO, ENDING AUGUST 26

(Continued from Last Month)

SECRETARY-TREASURER GILLESPIE reported to the board that he had filed blanket application to the government for exemption of the International Union and its affiliated local unions from payment of tax.

Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie outlined a condition existing in Local No. 259, Newspaper Drivers of Boston, Mass., wherein the local refuses to accept in membership drivers working for the *Christian Science Monitor*. The officers of the local union took the applications of seven drivers for this publication, but a certain element in the local union voted against accepting them into membership.

The joint council recommends that the men be given membership and the general organizer in the district is in favor of organizing them. It was the decision of the board that these men, being regular newspaper drivers, should be given membership and that the local union be ordered to act accordingly.

Brother Gillespie also reported that the attorney for the organization, Joseph A. Padway, had completed registration of the emblem and label of the International Union in all states and possessions. The question of the printing and distribution of the label was postponed until the next meeting of the board.

President Brown and Vice-President Carr of the International Association of Machinists appeared before the board in connection with the renewal of an agreement dealing with garage mechanics which has existed for several years between the two international unions but which was terminated at the time the Machinists withdrew from the American Federation of Labor.

The International Association of Machin-

ists has returned to the American Federation of Labor and President Brown asked that the old agreement be renewed. After fully discussing the matter, it was referred to President Tobin to take up with President Brown, and certain requirements were to be made by President Tobin of President Brown before the agreement was renewed.

Vice-President Brennan explained to the board his recent work and an expenditure of money in St. Paul, Minnesota, in connection with the Brewery Workers controversy. The amount was not very large, and while no organizer or international representative has the right to expend any moneys without first consulting the general officers and getting their approval and consent, it was believed that Brother Brennan spent this money in connection with the work of the international Union, and the board voted to reimburse him for the amount that he spent in carrying on the organizing work required in this particular instance.

Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie read a letter addressed to the general president by the International Transport Workers' Federation relative to affiliation of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters with that organization.

After discussing the matter it was referred to the general president for consideration, investigation and further report to the general executive board.

It was the opinion of the board that while this world conflict is on and there is no stabilization of the world labor movement or world transport workers, it may be inadvisable to consider affiliation at this time. However, the general president will make a further report at the next regular meeting of the board.

President Tobin reported to the general executive board on his trip to Washington and his interview with the President of the United States on many matters. He stated that it had been the desire of many labor men, including several members of the executive council, that he again accept the position of national chairman of the labor division of the Democratic Party.

President Tobin had already written a letter to Chairman Hannegan stating that under no circumstances could he take on this work. Chairman Hannegan in Washington, however, in company with several other national leaders, stated that it was the earnest desire of all the friends of President Roosevelt that he, President Tobin, help out once more.

President Tobin, after consulting with associates in the labor movement, again consented to take on the work in the Democratic National Headquarters dealing with the labor end of the campaign.

President Tobin also reported to the board the disturbed conditions within the organization and the board decided to call a national conference to meet the emergencies arising. The conference is to be held in Washington, D. C., on September 23 and 24, 1944. A committee was appointed to assist the president to make arrangements for this conference.

It was ordered that a letter be sent to all local unions, notifying them of the conference, with instructions that each local union would be entitled to one delegate to the conference, and each joint council would be entitled to two representatives.

It was further agreed by the board that any local union unable to send a representative could select a member of another local union to represent them. All expenses of the delegates to the conference must be taken care of by the local unions and Joint Councils.

It was also decided that the International

Union should tender a banquet to the delegates on Saturday evening, September 23, 1944.

The general president stated to the board that he believed an invitation should be extended to the President of the United States to be the guest of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters at the banquet.

The general president was instructed by a unanimous vote of the board to invite the President of the United States to honor the International Brotherhood of Teamsters by being their guest on that evening. It was further voted by the board that all expenses in connection with the banquet, or any publicity obtaining, would be paid by the International Union.

President Tobin reported on other conferences he had in Washington, in particular one with the head of the Fair Employment bureau. He also made several other reports to the board of general conditions throughout the nation, all of which were accepted and approved by the board, with the understanding that some of the confidential reports he made would not be published in our journal but be held in the records of the board meetings in the International office.

The general president was further empowered, as editor of the journal, to delete anything from the minutes of the board meetings which he believed should be deleted.

There being no other business to come before the board, the general president declared the meeting adjourned at noon, Saturday, August 26, 1944, with the understanding that the board would again meet in session in the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C., on September 22, 1944.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President.

When Americans go to the polls in November, they're not going to swap a statesman and humanitarian for a prosecuting attorney.—*The Ohio Teamster*.

CIO Repudiates Dunne Mob

THE following resolution was passed unanimously by the seventh annual convention of the Minnesota state CIO on Sept. 8, 1944:

Resolution on the Convicted Seditonists

WHEREAS, 18 members of the Socialist Workers Party have been convicted by the government for sedition, and

WHEREAS, This group and their associates are using the name of the CIO in order to try to win support in Minnesota and nationally by implying that the convicted were members of the CIO and were prosecuted for bona fide union activity, and

WHEREAS, The facts are that this group was convicted for seditious statements and activities against our government and our war effort and from the very beginning of the organization of our CIO in Minnesota this group bitterly opposed and fought the CIO and its progressive program to organize the thousands of unorganized workers in Minnesota's mass production industries, and

WHEREAS, Their vicious attacks against our commander-in-chief, President Roosevelt, their similar attacks against Philip Murray and his courageous leadership in the CIO are nothing but actions of enemies of the labor movement,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That this seventh annual convention of the Minnesota CIO goes on record condemning the disruptive and seditious activities of this group and condemning their vicious attacks against the CIO and goes on record opposing any aid or comfort to those serving terms in the federal penitentiary, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That in order to effectively expose these enemies of the CIO and our nation that copies of this resolution be sent to the national CIO and all state CIO publications.

WEAR THE EMBLEM OF OUR ORGANIZATION



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Button, Watch Fob and Cuff Buttons
 Sold by the General Office

THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Gold Plated Buttons (Sterling Silver)	\$.50 apiece
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All Members should have a copy of the International
 Constitution and Laws Copies, 5 cents each
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All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

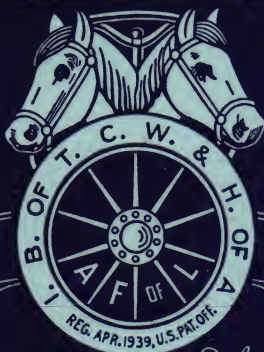
JOHN M. GILLESPIE, Secretary

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

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John M. Gillespie, Gen'l Sec'y-Treasurer

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